There exist several international institutions and research centers that closely track major developments across countries and states and their ranking across the social, humanitarain, economic and institutional indicators, including relevant reporting through which countries learn about their overall performance and improvement level or decline at the macro and micro level over time, or in conjunction with other countries regionally and globally. It also allows measuring the trend or downturn across the international ranking scale to motivate countries to adopt deep and broad policies and reforms in order to improve their performance or obviate their mistakes.

These reports are important in that they help us understand the effectiveness of policies and reform programs implemented by the governments, including successes and failures. In addition, they guide states as to what reforms they need to implement or policies/programs that would strengthen the state’s positions at all levels, especially with regard to business environment, economic freedoms, investment promotion, economic growth and better private sector activity, which is translated in steady progress and overall development of the society. As for the institutional side and good governance, it focuses on a list of indexes that promote the effectiveness of institutions, the fight against corruption, integrity, accountability. On the political arena, it provides a model for a strong state based on institutions, respect for the law, broadening the circle of political participation, democracy, respect for rights and freedoms, as well as the model of soft state that erodes its capabilities and tends to be fragile and partly failed state in fulfilling its functions needed to ensure stability, protection, development, growth and prosperity.

It goes without saying that these reports use relatively different methodologies and derive their data and information from multiple local and external sources, some of which may not be of high reliability due may be to different methods used for monitoring, analysis and evaluation, which requires dealing with them with a high degree of understanding and caution and using them to fit the situation that the country is going through.

Accordingly, this YSEU issue makes reference to a number of key practical international reports, which give us a comprehensive overview as to how the international community views Yemen, developments in the country and problems faced, in addition to proposed solutions to improve Yemen’s position in these reports and indicators. We hope that this will contribute to correcting the pace, rationalizing visions, and assisting policy and decision makers and stakeholders from government institutions, the private sector, civil society and development partners in general.

It should be noted, however, that this Bulletin has classified reports and indices into four categories or broader groups for easy presentation, namely: social, humanitarian and economic wise. In the fourth group, selected indicators and reports related innovation, global knowledge skills and technical skills were put together, noting that some of these reports and indicators belong to more than one category or group. To maximize benefit, we enclose with this issue an annex including a comparison between some countries and Yemen as furnished in many of these international reports and indicators.

** Sources of these data and indicators are referred to throughout this issue.

*** Multidimensional poverty is not linked to income. Rather, it encapsulates the different aspects deprivation suffered by people in developing countries in terms of health, education and standard of living.

The report classifies Yemen among low human development countries, with Human Development Index (HDI) value of about (0.463 points), ranking 177 out of 189 listed countries (Human Development Report 2019), compared to the 160 ranking in 2014. This is due to exposure to numerous economic, financial and political shocks triggered by conditions of instability and the continued war, which affected the overall development and social indicators. The 2019 report classified Yemen among countries with low human development due to a set of challenges facing human development in the country, which can be summarized as follows:

1. Maternal mortality rate increased to 38.5% per 100,000 live births, according to the most recent estimates date back to 2015.
2. Skilled labor force dropped during 2010-2018 to 21.1% out of the total workforce.
3. The rate of workers at risk increased in 2018 to 45.4% out of the total labor force.
4. The percentage of the population living in multidimensional poverty increased to 47.7% during 2017.
5. Female-male participation ratio in the labor force for 2018 (15 years and over) reached 6% for females and 70.8% for males.

As in the infographic to the right, the report constructs a set of composite evidence to assess 189 countries, including Yemen: Human Development Index, Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index, Gender Development Index, Gender Inequality Index(2) and the Multidimensional Poverty Index(3).

Box (1) Human Development Index (HDI)

A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development; 1) a long and healthy life (life expectancy at birth index), 2) knowledge (expected years of schooling - mean years of schooling), 3) A decent standard of living (gross national income (GNI) per capita).

This index classifies countries into:
- Countries with very high human development (0.800 or greater)
- Countries with high human development (0.700 – 0.799).
- Countries with medium human development (0.550 – 0.699).
- Countries with low human development (less than 0.550).

PS: The HDI values in this report used the same most recently revised data in 2019 that were used to calculate HDI values for 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HDI Ranking</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HDI Value</td>
<td>0.498</td>
<td>0.482</td>
<td>0.462</td>
<td>0.452</td>
<td>0.463</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (1) Yemen’s Status in the HDI 2014-2018

Source: Human Development Report 2015 - 2019 (HDR), UNDP

(2) Gender Inequality Index: a composite measure of gender inequality using three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labor market.

(3) Multidimensional Poverty Index: it shows the % of people living in multidimensional poverty adjusted to deprivation severity and it captures the multiple deprivations that people in developing countries face in their health, education and standard of living.
The Human Capital Report, World Economic Forum 2017(4)

This report found that the failure by countries to adequately develop individual talents can be attributed to inequality, denying them the resources needed and access to quality job opportunities, and poor investing in education, all of which will have life-long effect, including failure to develop opportunities that require high skills and access to the labor market.

According to the latest report issued by the WEF in 2017(5), Yemen ranked 130 with a rate of 35.48, i.e. tailing the list of all countries ranked by the index, down from 124 in the 2015 report, where it recorded 40.72, as seen in Table (2). Yemen values in the sub-indexes, including the capacity, labor force deployment, development and technical know-how, have also dropped, as shown in Table (3), due to the ongoing conflict that has stressed health, education and employment indicators in addition to poor development of labor force skills.

In order to improve and raise Yemen’s position in the Human Capital Index, attention must be paid to:

1. Increasing development projects with a human, health and educational dimension.
2. Targeting sectors with higher returns.
3. Investing in human capital, especially regions far away from armed confrontations, can accelerate recovery and lay the foundations for post-war sustainable economic development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Human capital index</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>40.72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>42.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>35.48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Global Human Capital Index 2015-2017, WEF.

Table (2) Yemen’s Ranking in the HCI 2015-2017

Box (2) The Human Capital Report, World Economic Forum

By “human capital” we mean the knowledge and skills people possess that enable them to create value in the economic system. The report measures performance by 130 countries around the world vis-à-vis the four key areas of human capital development: Capacity (largely determined by investment in the education system); Deployment (skills application and accumulation through learning-by-doing); Development (formal education of the next-generation workforce and continued up-skilling and reskilling of the current workforce); and Know-how (the breadth and depth of specialized skills use at work). The Index measure performance by countries across five distinct age groups of generations: 0-14 years; 15-24 years; 25-54 years; 55-64 years; and 65 years and over. The index construction covers 21 indicators in total, disaggregated into the four categories above. Data for each indicator are compiled from multiple sources, mainly the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Culture Organization (UNESCO).

World Bank Human Capital Index 2020(6)

The World Bank Group (WBG) launched in 2017 the Human Capital Project, which incorporates a new Human Capital Index in October 2018.

This index explores investment in human capital, i.e. improving human skills, health status, knowledge and resilience. This means that human capital can increase human productivity, resilience and ability to innovate. Investing in human capital becomes far more important in a changing nature of work as a result to rapid technological change. It also measures the value of human capital that a child born today is expected to obtain when he/she reaches the age of eighteen considering a number of dimensions, including health risks and the quality of education prevailing in the country, since the health conditions and the educational system currently in place in any country determines the health and capability by the generation born today to be productive in the future.

Box (3) The World Bank Group’s Human Capital Index

The Human Capital Report 2018 is the first such publication by the World Bank Group. The report covers 157 countries and is divided into six groups based on the Index value, and its scale ranges between 0-1. The closer the country approaches one, the higher ranking it has, as follows:

- Group I: ≥ 0.80.
- Group II: <0.80 ≥ 0.70.
- Group III: <0.70 ≥ 0.60.
- Group IV: <0.60 ≥ 0.50.
- Group V: <0.50 ≥ 0.40.
- Group V: <0.40

The report covers three main areas: mortality, education, and health.

References:
(5) The 2017 report issued by the WEF; this report was the last of its series, as it was suspended in conjunction with the launch of the Human Capital Project by the World Bank in 2017, which included a similar index, as we will explain below.
The index comprises these main components:

1) **Survival rate** (mortality rate among U5 children).

2) **Mean years of schooling** (mean years of schooling that a child is expected to obtain upon reaching the age of 18, as well as the quality of education measured on the basis of international test scores and converted them into a standardized educational results.

3) **Health rate** (the rate of adult survival and healthy growth among U5 children).

On September 16, 2020, the World Bank released the second Human Capital Index Report 2020, covering 174 countries. Yemen’s value in Human Capital Index was 0.37, equal to that of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, and Eswatini. Ten countries got a lower value than Yemen: Sierra Leone, Angola, Mozambique, Nigeria, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Northern Sudan and Chad, with the Central African Republic, came last with “0.29”, i.e. lowest value in the index. Table (4) shows the values scored by Yemen across the sub-indexes in comparison with those of MENA region countries. Yemen was classified under “category 6”, due to poor healthcare and education system in the country and its overall impact on the life and health of children. This generally affects the productivity of the individual upon reaching 18 years of age.

Yemen’s value of (0.37) means that the earning (achievement) of the generation born today will amount to only 37% throughout their lives, compared to what it would be if they complete their education and received quality health care. In other words, Yemen is losing 63% of its productivity due inadequate investment of the human capital potential.

Accordingly, in a poor country like Yemen plagued by conflicts, wars and instability, with their negative impact on the health and education systems, it is likely that the child will not survive until the age of five. Even if the child exceeds this age, he/she would no longer be able to build the human capital-related capabilities and skills, that any child can obtain upon reaching the age of eighteen, especially under the harsh conditions facing the child since birth until he/she becomes productive. Therefore, focusing on the educational and health system in Yemen must be a top priority to build the human capital of the individual, so that the country can guarantee building a capable and productive generation.

**Gender Social Norms Index 2020 (GSNI)**

The UNDP’s Gender Social Norms Index examines how a number of social norms can impede gender equality in four dimensions: politics, education, economics, work and personal safety.

The 2020 report for this index is entitled “Tackling Social Norms: Changing the Rules of the Game for Gender Inequality”. To cover the four dimensions of gender equality, the index presents survey data on seven sub-indexes from 75 countries, involving over 80% of the world’s population. The index tracks the change in bias at the country level over time. It found that countries with higher social standards tend to have higher levels of gender inequality. Despite decades of progress in bridging the equality gap between men and women, nearly 90% of the world’s population (men and women) have some kind of gender bias, which indicates constraints faced by women are invisible to achieve equality.

### Table (4) Yemen’s Status in the Human Capital Index Compared to MENA Region in 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Yemen (Value)</th>
<th>MENA Region (Value)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human Capital Index</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survival Index</td>
<td>Probability of Survival likelihood to age 5</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study index</td>
<td>Expected years of schooling (Range: 0-14)</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health index</td>
<td>Harmonized Tested Score (Range: 300 – 625)</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Learning Adjusted Years of Schooling</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adult survival rate until the age of 60 (Range: 0 – 1)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of Fraction of children under 5 not stunted</td>
<td>0.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Box (4) Gender Social Norms Index (GSNI)

The GSNI constructs data from multiple waves of World Values Surveys from 2005 – 2014, which applies two approaches: “intersectionality”, which measures the percentage of people with some sort of bias across the seven indicators, or the “overlapping”, which measures the percentage of people with at least two biases across all indicators.

Data reveal that bias by country starts to ship over time. Progress in the share of men with no gender social norm bias from 2005–2009 to 2010–2014 was largest in Chile, Australia, the United States and the Netherlands, while most countries showed a backlash in the share of women with no gender social norms bias – which indicates high bias in many countries, with Sweden and India being the major setbacks.

Overall, the GSNI found that Countries with higher social norms biases tend to have higher gender inequality. Statistical tables containing GSNI data are enclosed in the list of Appendixes to the report.

Also, 91% of men and 86% of women have one type of bias (Table 6). For example, nearly half of the population feels that men are political leaders, and this reflects negatively on the representation of women in parliaments around the world. Despite the close voting rates between men and women, the share of parliamentary seats held by women is only 24% of parliamentary seats worldwide. In addition, only ten of the 193 member states have female heads of government (8).

As for Yemen, the index reveals that the percentage of people who have at least one bias (across the four dimensions mentioned above) makes up for 97.8%, and it is 92.1% among people with at least two biases. Thus, only 2.2% of the population have no bias of any kind. However, a more detailed view, according to the four dimensions, the percentage persons with some sort of bias across the political and economic dimension reaches 87%, compared to 81% for work and personal safety, while in education the bias reaches 45.3%.

The GSNI also reveals worldwide gender bias at 86.09% among women with at least one bias, compared to 62.36% among women who have at least two biases. This means that 13.9% of women worldwide have no gender bias.

In Yemen, the percentage of women with at least one bias reached 96.02% against 86.65% among people with at least two biases. This means that 13.9% of women worldwide have no gender bias.

Women gender bias in Yemen reaches 79% across the political and economic dimensions, compared to 74.1% in the work and personal safety dimensions. As far as education is concerned, gender bias by Yemeni women is as low as 39.2%.

**Table (5) Gender Social Norms Index (GSNI)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>GSNI</th>
<th>GSNI2</th>
<th>% of the share of biased people by dimension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of people with at least one bias</td>
<td>% of people with at least two biases</td>
<td>% of people with no bias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>97.8</td>
<td>92.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Median</td>
<td>88.35</td>
<td>67.82</td>
<td>11.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>GSNI</th>
<th>GSNI2</th>
<th>The share of biased people by dimension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of people with at least one bias</td>
<td>% of people with at least two biases</td>
<td>% of people with no bias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>96.02</td>
<td>99.6</td>
<td>96.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Median</td>
<td>86.09</td>
<td>90.58</td>
<td>62.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Global Education Monitoring Report 2020**

UNESCO has released the Global Education Monitoring Report 2020 under the title “Inclusion and Education – All means All” (10), which seeks to adopt a mechanism to monitor progress towards sustainable development Goal 4 (SDG 4) on education as well as other related education targets in the SDG agenda 2030. It also informs the implementation process of national and international strategies designed to hold education stakeholders accountable in fulfilling their pledges as part of national measures to follow up on efforts aimed at achieving SDGs.

**Box (5) The Global Education Monitoring Report**

A tool for the international community to follow up and review progress made towards achieving SDGs pertaining to education. Each year, the report handles a specific topic based on its central importance to EFA. The commitment towards SDG 4 which calls to ensure “quality, equitable and inclusive education for all” and to promote “lifelong learning opportunities”, is part of the 2030 SDGs agenda, which pledged that no one should be left behind. The plan pledges to establish “a world based on justice, equality, tolerance, openness and engagement of all segments in the society”, and to meet the needs of the most disadvantaged groups.

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(9) [https://ar.unesco.org/gem-report/](https://ar.unesco.org/gem-report/)
Key messages of this report focus on the need to address major challenges to education, from technological innovations to climate change, conflicts, forced displacement, intolerance and hatred, in addition to exacerbated inequalities, since Covid-19 pandemic has demonstrated aspects of inequality and vulnerability, especially poor and conflict-affected societies, in terms of universal access to education - All Means All, including Yemen. Even before the pandemic, one in five children, adolescents and youth around the world was excluded from education. Besides, the current Covid-19 crisis has affected 90% of the world’s students due to school closures. The main recommendations underlined by the report include appealing to all education actors to widen the understanding of inclusive education: it should include all learners no matter their identity, background or ability, especially amid the current crisis in which countries seek to upgrade their educational systems to become more inclusive and adopt appropriate teaching approaches. The report refers to Yemen’s educational system as having low potential to enable students continue education. Among the poorest 20% households, only 10% of them has TV sets, according to the data available until 2013. In addition, the food crisis plaguing Yemen has affected the ability of children to enroll in school despite the re-launch of the school meals program in 2018, with support of the World Food Program, in all primary schools across 13 governorates, benefitting nearly 400,000 students. In order to achieve better learning outcomes, the report shed light on the urgent need to formulate a national policy on school meals, which entails financial allocations as well as effective and efficient logistical support.

Table (7) Yemen’s Ranking within selected Education Indicators Compared to Palestine as in the 2020 Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Children not enrolled in primary education</th>
<th>Adolescents not enrolled in schools-Lower secondary cycle</th>
<th>Youth not enrolled in schools-upper secondary cycle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(000) % of the given age group (official)</td>
<td>(000) % of the given age group (official)</td>
<td>(000) % of the given age group (official)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>650 16%</td>
<td>543 28%</td>
<td>1019 56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>13 3%</td>
<td>14 3%</td>
<td>87 28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Global Education Monitoring Report 2020 (Statistical Tables)

In 2018, the total official development assistance (ODA) to education in Yemen reached US$ 809 million (as per in the constant 2018 US$ millions), of which 40 million went for direct ODA, as mentioned in the report.

II: Humanitarian Reports and Indicators

Global Hunger Index 2019

The Global Hunger Index is a quantitative measure to track hunger globally, regionally and locally. It sheds light on the world regions suffering most hunger, while it assesses the extent of progress or decline in fighting hunger in these countries and regions, which are classified according to the index’s categories and score, as shown in Box (6).

Based on findings of the Global Hunger Index Report 2019, Yemen ranked among the worst countries, ranking 116 out of 117 countries in the index ( alarming category), followed by the Central African Republic, where the 2019 overall hunger index ratio reached 45.9 degrees (the orange area within the Global Hunger Index Map), i.e. very close to the category 5, classified as extremely alarming (the red area within the Global Hunger Index Map).

Box (7): Categories of the GHI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>≤9.9</th>
<th>10.0–19.9</th>
<th>20.0–34.9</th>
<th>35.0–49.9</th>
<th>50.0 ≤</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>serious</td>
<td>alarming</td>
<td>extremely alarming</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


II: Humanitarian Reports and Indicators

Global Hunger Index 2019

The global hunger index values are determined for each country based on four sub-indexes: 1) Under nutrition, which means the percentage of population without sufficient calorie intakes, 2) Child wasting, which means the percentage of children under the age of five who suffer wasting, 3) Children with disabilities, which means the percentage of children under five who suffer from stunting and 4) Child mortality, i.e. the percentage of deaths among U5 children. Each sub-index is given a standard value on a scale of 100 points and these points are then put together to produce a GHI score from a percentile scale, where 0 is the best and 100 is the worst. Countries are classified according to severity index scores into five categories: low (smaller or equal to 9.9) and moderate (10-19.9), severe (20-34.9), alarming (35-49.4), and very severe (greater than 50).
Table (8) shows Yemen’s ranking in the Global Hunger Index during the period 2014-2019, where the index value increased from 23.4 in 2014 “severe” to 45.9 in 2019, i.e. entering the alarming level, due to exacerbated humanitarian crisis and economic deterioration in the country triggered by war and conflict. The report shows that Yemen suffered high rates in: 1) Under nutrition during period 2016-2018, which reaches 38.9%, 2) Prevalence of stunting among U5 children as it reached 17.9%, 3) Prevalence of wasting among U5 children, which reached 61.1% and 4) High mortality rate among U5 children (up to 5.5%).

Table (8) Yemen’s Ranking in the GHI during 2014 - 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Index value</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>45.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: https://www.globalhungerindex.org/download/all.html

World Happiness Report 2020(12)

The Happiness Index is a scale to measure the extent of happiness among people of any nation and a tool for countries to direct public policies. Calculating the index implies a set of criteria, including GDP per capita, average age, freedom and the state’s generosity towards its citizens, as well as social support and the absence of corruption in government or businesses. The scale has a range of 0 - 10.

![Figure (1) Yemen's Ranking in the World Happiness Index 2010-2019](image)

According to the World Happiness Report, Yemen is considered among the least happy countries in the world. Reports show that the points obtained by Yemen in the World Happiness Index dropped from rank 142 (4.054 points) during 2010-2012 to 136 (4.77 points) 2012-2014, i.e. the prewar period. However, it scored 3.527 points or 146 rank out of 153 during 2017-2019, i.e. the years of conflict.

Levels and Trends in Global Child Mortality 2020(13)

This report measures the progress made towards reducing child mortality worldwide in 2019. It shows that mortality rates among children U5 have decreased by 60% since 1990. However, the impact of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic may compromise years of improvement in child and adolescent survival rates due to possible interruption of basic health services, where 7.4 million children and adolescents under the age of 25 died in 2019 due to infectious diseases. It is expected that the number of deaths will reach nearly 23 million among children aged 5-24 and 48 million among U5 children during the period 2020-2030.

Box (8) Levels and Trends of Global Child Mortality Rate

This report is published by the United Nations Inter-Agency Cluster on Child Mortality since 2004. The report shares data on child mortality, and develops methods for estimating child deaths and presents progress made towards achieving child survival goals. The report covers mortality rate among U5 children and those aged 5-24 years in 159 countries.

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The report emphasized that basic health services such as vaccination, medical therapy, proper nutrition, and adequate WASH services are crucial in terms of life and death, especially when children and adolescents cannot access them.

Yemen fell short in most indices, as shown in Table (9), with mortality rate among U5 children increased from 55% in 2014 to 58% during 2019. Besides, Yemen witnessed a spike in mortality rate among people between aged 5-24 up from 20% in 2014 to 37% in 2019.

This decline is ascribed to declining development levels and years of intense fighting that brought basic services, including basic healthcare for mothers and children, to the brink of collapse. Moreover, half of the facilities are no longer functioning due to staff shortages, lack of supplies or inability to sustain operational costs(14).

In order to improve Yemen’s position in the report on levels and trends child mortality, it is important to consider the following recommendations(15):

- Direct resources to serve the poor, marginalized and IDP communities.
- Protect the national health system with particular attention to primary health care.
- Resume the payment of salaries to health sector staff and provide incentives to health staff involved in life-saving services.
- Ensure the sustainability and expansion of social health protection systems, including through cash transfers for vulnerable families and health vouchers.

Global Report on Food Crisis 2020(16)

The Global Food Crisis Report amid Covid-19 pandemic revealed that 55 countries around the world, including Yemen, had 135 million people suffer from severe acute food insecurity (Phase 3 “IPC3/CH” or above)(17) due to several reasons, including conflicts that pushed the number of people suffering from acute food insecurity to 77 million. Meanwhile, extreme weather conditions forced 34 million people to these levels, while 24 million people were affected by economic turmoil. The number is expected to increase by the end of 2020 triggered by Covid-19 pandemic and related impacts, especially in fragile states, where the health systems and the public health borne the brunt of it. This is going to be quite evident among vulnerable people working in the informal agricultural sector and other sectors. In addition, food imports were severely affected by restricted movement.

The report classified the food crisis in Yemen adjusted to the number of people in Phase 3 (IPC3/CH) or higher as the worst food crisis in the world, as the number of people suffering acute food crisis reached 15.9 million, i.e. 53% of the total population. Additional 8.9 million people (30%) are classified to be in Phase 2 (IPC2/CH), or 30%. Based on the report, Yemen is among the top eight countries in this classification. Also, Yemen ranks fourth globally in terms of total IDPs, estimated at about 3.6 million people, and is among the top 11 countries in terms of the number of IDPs and refugees, all of which are factors that push millions of people into acute food crisis.

### Table (9) Morality and Child Mortality Rates in Yemen during 2014-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mortality Rate among U5 children</td>
<td>(000)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%/1,000 live births</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality Rate among People Aged 5-24 years</td>
<td>(000)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%/1,000 live births</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


(14) Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation Yemen in Face Off the Novel Coronavirus (Covid-19), YSEU Issue (47), April 2020.


The report indicated that 10 million people in Yemen are in crisis phase (IPC3/CH), while 5 million people are in emergency phase (IPC4/CH), and 64,000 people are in catastrophe phase (IPC5/CH).

Despite the flow of humanitarian assistance, acute food insecurity remains at high and alarming levels due to continued conflict, economic deterioration, disrupted livelihoods, macroeconomic crisis, climate-related conditions and crop pests. The locust swarms, Fall Armyworm and floods coupled with COVID-19 pandemic are likely to push acute food insecurity and food insecurity levels up. The number of people suffering from severe acute food crisis is also expected to exceed 17 million during the July-September 2020, hence, the risk of famine is increasing(23).

Thus, the report recommends the following(23):

- Ensure the unimpeded and unfettered delivery of humanitarian assistance to save the lives of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity, including the IDPs, and to protect their livelihoods;
- Rehabilitate the water infrastructure damaged by the floods, and minimizing the effects of the future floods on the water and irrigation systems;
- Support farmers who have lost their crops and pastures due to pests and climate shocks (locust swarms, Fall Armyworm and floods);
- Encourage proper feeding practices at the household level through home-based activities i.e. home gardening and awareness-raising on food and water safety;
- Strengthen early warning systems and public monitoring of food security in order to mitigate the negative impacts of shocks and allow a rapid and coordinated response.

III: Economic Reports and Indices

Doing Business Report 2020(24)

The DBR measures the regulations or laws that directly affect business and investment in 190 economies for the purpose of assessing the doing business in 10 key areas. Many reforms were undertaken worldwide, with (115) countries out of (190) implemented 294 regulatory reforms to enhance business activity, according to the 2020 report.

Yemen ranks 187 in the Global Doing Business Report 2020, and well behind the global and sector level in most indices, especially trading across borders (188 out of 190), getting electricity (187) and construction permits (186). Yemen achieved relatively high scores in the property registration (86) paying taxes (89). This is due to the fact that Yemen achieved high scores in both indices reaching (65.2) for property registration and (74.1) for paying taxes(25). The 2020 report also shows a slight improvement in the starting a business index as compared to 2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phases</th>
<th>IPC1/CH</th>
<th>IPC2/CH</th>
<th>IPC3/CH</th>
<th>IPC4/CH</th>
<th>IPC5/CH</th>
<th>IPC3/CH and above (19)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.21(20)</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>29(21)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


(18) http://www.pncinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1151858/?iso3=IEM.

(19) Discussion starting from the Phase 3 being the most severe phase that needs urgent treatment, and that Yemen could be at risk of famine.

(20) The total population in famine /catastrophe phase reached 63,500 people based on 2018 assessment.

(21) Results for 2020 are restricted to the period February-April 2020, and population assessed totalled 7,936,741 people.

(22) Global Report on Food Crisis 2020, P. 208.


(24) https://arabic.doingbusiness.org/ar/rankings

(25) Improvement in these two indicators had to do with a set of measures adopted during previous period. Yemen’s ranking in these two indicators was 43 and 89 in 2007, respectively, and then dropped significantly in 2016 to 83 and 135 respectively due to war and conflict.

Box (10) Doing Business Report

This report is issued by the World Bank Group, and is the 17th in a series of publications measuring regulations that enhance activity in 12 areas of business. Ten of these areas - starting a business, construction permits, getting electricity, property registration, getting credit, protecting minority investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, and resolving insolvency - are included in the Ease of Doing Business Score and Ranking. Economies ranked in terms of ease of doing business on a scale of 1 - 190. A higher ranking means that the regulatory setup for an economy is more conducive to starting and operating a local business. Ranking is determined by sorting the aggregate performance scores into 10 topics, each consisting of several indicators, with equal weight given to each topic.

Source: https://arabic.doingbusiness.org/ar/rankings
Figure (2) shows Yemen’s constant decline in the doing business index over the last ten years(26), down from 105 globally in 2011 to 133 globally in 2014, and eventually reached 187th rank in 2020. The continuous decline in Yemen’s ranking is may be due to the conditions of conflict and war, with related below negative consequences and impacts.

1. Interrupted public electricity supplies to the business sector as well as all subscribers, which had a negative impact on the business climate.
2. Restrictions imposed on the movement of imports and trade, and their direct and indirect effects on the economy.
3. The economic, financial and monetary crises hit Yemen in recent years, including fuel crisis, the liquidity crisis, deteriorated general budget, deteriorated value of the local currency and soaring inflation rates.
4. Split government, especially financial and economic institutions, thus halting economic reforms that were in place, though limited and in slow manner.
5. Poorly performing judicial authority had resulted in deteriorated investment climate for the business sector.

### Table (11) Comparison between Yemen and Worst MENA States in Ease of Doing Businesses Index 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Yemen Rank</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Globally Ranking on Ease of Doing Business</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starting a Business</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dealing with Construction Permits</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>Syria, Libya</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting Electricity</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration Property</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting Credit</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>Iraq, Syria</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protecting Minority Investors</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paying Taxes</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trading Across Borders</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enforcing Contracts</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolving Insolvency</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>Iraq, Libya, KSA</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Ease of Doing Businesses Index 2020

The Global Competitiveness Report 2019(27)

Introduced in 2018 by the World Economic Forum, the new Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 (GCI 4.0) serves as a new compass that provides a detailed map of the factors that drive productivity, growth and human development in the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. To this end, the 103 indicators are organized into 12 “pillars or four main groups:

1. Enabling Environment: it covers four pillars: Institutions; Infrastructure; ICT adoption and Macroeconomic stability.
2. Human Capital; It covers two pillars: Health; Education and Skills.
3. Markets; It covers four pillars: Product market; Labor market; Financial system and Market size.
4. Innovation Ecosystem; It covers two pillars: Business dynamism and Innovation capability.

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(26) The World Bank Group, various Doing Business Reports.
The maximum score for the Global Competitiveness Index is (100 points), and the average score is (61 points) for all countries covered by the 2019 GCI report, i.e. (39 points) less than the ideal, which indicates the need by countries to raise their competitiveness capabilities. Under this Index, Singapore scored the highest (84.8 points) and ranked first, followed by the United States with (83.7 points), Hong Kong ranked third (83.1 points), while the fourth place went to the Netherlands (82.4 points) and Switzerland came fifth (82.3 points).

As for Yemen, it ranked 140 out of 141 countries listed by the 2019 GCI report, with a competitive score of (35.5 points) compared to (39 points) and 139 rank in 2018. Yemen retained the 14 amongst other Arab countries because of the difficult political and economic conditions that the country is going through in addition to the structural and chronic economic challenges in the architecture of the Yemeni economy.

Figure (3) shows the rank and score obtained by Yemen across the 12 pillars, in comparison with:
- 2018 Report
- MENA countries average
- Low-income group average

Box (11): Global Competitiveness Report

The Global Competitiveness Report is being issued by the World Economic Forum since 1979. The report sheds light on the factors in each country affecting economic competitiveness elements in terms of productivity and long-term economic growth prospects that enable countries to achieve the intended progress and leverage service delivery to their citizens in what is known as “The Global competitiveness index (GCI).”

Recently, the global competitiveness index has been linked to what countries do to ensure economic transformation to “digital economy” or “knowledge economy” approaches, and to engage in the Fourth Industrial Revolution and harness due outcomes. This composite index relies on data under 103 sub-indices to come up with the ranking of listed countries.

Computation of these indicators applies the following methodology:
- Quantitative data (representing 70% of the GCI results): data about economic performance and technological capabilities obtained through statistical reports issued locally by the countries themselves, and internationally by many international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the International Trade Center.
- Qualitative data (representing 30% of the GCI results): data are obtained through field surveys that adopts the opinions and feedback by executives in the countries included in this report. They are selected according to specific criteria determined by the Forum.

This report is important in that it underscores areas that policy-makers need to focus on and how to improve performance by their economics to raise their competitiveness capability.

Figure (3) Yemen’s ranking in the Global Competitiveness Index 2019 and its pillars

Source: WEF, the Global Competitiveness Report 2019.
It is noted that Yemen scored highest under the health pillar (52), adjusted to healthy life expectancy years, and lowest under ICT adoption pillar (18).

Overall, the report concluded by recommending a set of policies and measures for countries wishing to increase competitiveness level, including: openness and international economic collaboration; more incentives for research, development and innovation; implement policies that would increase equality of opportunities and social protection for marginalized and vulnerable groups and reduce income inequality; foster fair competition to encourage the flow of competitiveness-enhancing investment.

Fragile States Index Report

The Fragile States Report (Formerly the Failed States Report) measures the status of all countries vis-a-vis fragile systems and inability to control the state. Failed (fragile) states are defined as the state that has lost physical control of its territory or a monopoly on the legitimate use of force, to the point of being unable to make collective decisions, unable to provide public services or interact with other states as a full member of the international community.

The Fragile States Index covers a range of indicators:

Political indicators: mainly the extent and strength of the security apparatus and their ability to ensure safety, the growing state of duplicated security responsibility and distrust of factionalized elites, eroded state’s ability to provide public services, disruption or suspension of the application of the rule of law, the spread of human rights violations, the state of political instability, especially at the institutional level, and severity of external intervention.

Economic indicators: mainly uneven economic development and gradient economic decline, in addition to increased corruption.

Social indicators: mainly growing demographic pressures, which are expressed in the high population density, decreased per capita share to basic needs, increased movement of refugees to outside the country, or enforced displacement from a certain area within the country, and increased human flight and brain drain.

According to the Fragile States Index Report 2020, Yemen for the second year running claimed the top position as the most fragile country in the world among 178 rank countries, with a total score of (112.4), as a result of continuing war and humanitarian, economic and social catastrophe.

Meanwhile, Table (13) shows that Yemen’s ranking dropped from (8) in 2014 to (1) in 2020, as a result of its continuing war and state of instability, which combined led to its decline across all indicators, at an average of 9.4 in 2020, compared to 8.4 in 2014. Low points scored by Yemen, especially with regard to human rights, external intervention and distrust of factionalized elites, in addition to economic decline indexes.

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**Box (12): Fragile States Report (Formerly Failed States Report)**

The American Fund for Peace publishes this report in cooperation with the Foreign Policy Magazine. The report ranks countries based on the total points obtained by the state in 12 sub-indexes to measure the severity of political and security threats as well as economic and external challenges facing countries. The index scale ranges between (0), which is More Stable - (120) More Fragile, i.e. the sum of what the country gets in the sub-indexes. Each indicator is measured by (10 points) scale.

---

**Table (12) Yemen’s Status in the FS Sub-indexes in 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cohesion Indicators’ Values</th>
<th>Security Apparatus</th>
<th>Distrust of Factionalized Elites</th>
<th>Group Grievances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Indicators’ Values</th>
<th>Economic decline</th>
<th>Uneven economic development</th>
<th>Human flight and brain drain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Indicators’ Values</th>
<th>State’s legitimacy</th>
<th>Public services</th>
<th>Human rights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Indicators’ Values</th>
<th>Demographic pressures</th>
<th>Refuges and IDPs</th>
<th>External intervention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Table (13) Yemen’s ranking in the Fragile States Index 2014 - 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global Ranking</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Index Value      | 105.4| 108.2| 111.5| 111.1| 112.7| 113.5| 112.4|

---

*(28) https://fragilestatesindex.org/country-data/*
Reports by Transparency International rely assess perceptions of the business sector, experts and locals about the spread of corruption in their countries among government employees and politicians, and how citizen perceive actions by their governments as to combating corruption. The Corruption Perceptions Index report 2019 revealed that number of countries have undertaken some reforms as part of the fight against corruption, while some others appeared to be indifferent to taking serious steps in this regard. The report suggests slashing the huge funds spent on politics and strengthening political decision-making processes, being keys to curb corruption. Also, governments need to urgently address the corrupt role of political money and excessive influence exercised by their political regimes. Over two-thirds of ranked states scored less than 50 in the CPI for this year.

According to the CPI Report 2019, Yemen has scored (15) points, ranking 177 out of 180 countries. This indicates weak and fragile state institutions, public freedoms and good governance in the recent period as a result of war and conflict. This situation has contributed to the exacerbation of corruption, which in turn, affects employment and social cohesion. As shown in Table (14), Yemen’s rank plunged remarkably from 161 in 2014 to 177 in 2019, i.e. four points drop in the index value.

Meanwhile, The CPI for MENA region scored 39, and the region faces huge corruption challenges, on top of which the lack of political integrity due to weak independence of the judicial system and poor/lack of oversight role over the executive branch. In order to improve citizens’ confidence in the government, the state must build transparent and accountable institutions, hold wrongdoers accountable and prevent impunity. States must also hold free and fair elections, and ensure participation and engagement of people in decision-making process.

### IV: Other Selected Indicators

#### Global Innovation Index 2020

The 2020 edition of the Global Innovation Index (GII) presents the latest global innovation trends and the annual innovation ranking of 131 countries. Yemen ranked 131, i.e. last rank by (13.56 points.) Meanwhile, Yemen ranked 130th the sub-index on innovation outputs, and 131st on innovation inputs. A more detailed look into Infograph (2) and the 7 main areas covered by the Global Innovation Index, we find that Yemen ranked 125 in the Human Capital and Research index and 104 in the Business sophistication index.

Notwithstanding the poor innovation inputs, more specifically institutions (mainly those which have to do with political stability, government effectiveness, as well as regulatory and legal framework), in addition to infrastructure, innovation outputs scored a better place, especially creative outputs (i.e. intangible assets such as brands, or those related to Internet creation such as Mobile app). Apart from Yemen in the Arab region countries that score low include, Algeria 121, Egypt 96, and Lebanon 87.

#### Corruption Perceptions Index (2019)

Transparency International issues the CPI annual report 2019, and it complements the Global Corruption Report issued by Transparency International since 1995. The index covers 180 countries and territories according to perceived levels of corruption in the public sector and as stated by experts and business. The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) value ranges between (0-100) points, the closer the country to 100 the more corrupt-free and it is considered more corrupt if its score is close to zero.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yemen’s Global Ranking</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPI</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Global Corruption Report 2014-2019, CPI.

#### Global Innovation Index

The GII is co-published by Cornell University, INSEAD, and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The Index covers 80 indicators (71% statistical data, 23% indicators and 6% questionnaires) such as quality of universities and availability of microfinance. These indicators are put together under two sub-indexes: innovation inputs and innovations outputs. The index has a scale of (0-100).

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The Global Talent Competitiveness Index 2020(31)

The Global Talent Competitiveness Index (GTCI) is published annually since 2013 by INSEAD in cooperation with the Adecco Group and Google Inc. The report measures the competitiveness of 132 countries adjusted to 70 indicators (39% statistical data, 41% questionnaires and 20% a composite index).

The index has a scale of (0-100), with Yemen being the lowest-ranked country (132) by (12.36 points). Yemen ranked 132 on input sub-index and 129 on output sub-index, as shown in Infograph (3).

Though Yemen has the lowest rank in all indexes pertaining to talent competitiveness, yet, it scored better on the output indicator, especially with relation to global knowledge skills (113).

Other low-ranked Arab countries include Algeria 105, Morocco 100 and Egypt 97.

Considering that many Arab countries were not included in the two previous reports, i.e. the Global Innovation Index and the Global Talent Competitiveness Index such as Sudan, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Palestine, Mauritania and Djibouti, the mere presence of Yemen in this report scientific report is something positive and may encourage concerned parties and relevant authorities, especially at the government and university level, to seize this opportunity and join hands in order to identify and address weaknesses and envisage a better position next year.

V: Recommendations

In addition to the specific recommendations referred to in the context of relevant reports and indicators above, the following are the most important recommendations for improving Yemen’s position in international reports and indices:

1. A matrix of comprehensive policies and reforms in the economic, social, institutional, and political spheres need to be developed and implemented along with fighting corruption, taking into account three dimensions: 1) Yemen’s low ranks - which can be addressed through certain remedies and reforms that improve Yemen’s ranking across these indicators, even gradually, 2) indicators which Yemen scored good ranking - additional reforms needed to sustain this position, 3) Yemen’s overall ranking in the global index, most importantly issues related leveraging human capital, improving the doing business environment, as well as happiness and food security indexes.

2. Though reports by UN and international organizations address issues, including in particular employment, unemployment, wages, or current issues such as the Covid-19 vis-a-vis social protection issues; yet, they don’t touch on indicators about or measures taken by Yemen, or they make little reference to that as part of the regional context only. This requires the robust engagement between these organizations, especially those that have offices in Yemen, and local institutions to shed more light on the issues and indicators of these reports due to their importance and significance.

3. Create a reliable database that would assist decision-makers in planning and formulating relevant policies and strategies, thus contributing to developing appropriate solutions to shortcomings highlighted by relevant indicators and reports so to make some progress, or to improve for the better.

4. Given the extraordinary circumstances being experienced by Yemen, there is a need to shed light on Yemen regularly in these reports. This is specifically important with regard to global and regional reports that address the indicators of each country individually.

5. Take advantage of experiences proved to be successful in other countries, including related recommendations, and adopt policies and procedures that fit the conditions in Yemen best as part of the national reforms matrix addressing various dimensions, especially the economic, humanitarian and social dimensions.

Main References:

5- World Bank Group, The Human Capita Index 2020 Update.
6- UNDP, Gender Social Norms Index 2020.
8- The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Global Hunger Index 2019.
13- WEF, the Global Competitiveness Report 2019.
14- Fund For Peace, Fragile states Index 2020.
17- INSEAD, the Adecco Group, and Google Inc., The Global Talent Competitiveness Index 2020.
### Annex: Yemen’s Ranking Compared to Selected Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ranking out of 189</td>
<td>Index Value (0 – 1)</td>
<td>Ranking out of 153</td>
<td>Index Score (0 – 100)</td>
<td>Ranking out of 178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>0.463</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>3.527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>0.549</td>
<td>___ (33)</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0.708</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>5.489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>0.689</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>4.785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>0.690</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>4.553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>0.459</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>4.311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Congo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* No country ranking according to the Methodology of the HCI Report 2020.

### Corruption Perceptions Index 2019 (CPI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/Index</th>
<th>Corruption Perceptions Index 2019 (CPI)</th>
<th>Global Hunger Index 2019 (GHI)</th>
<th>Global Innovation Index 2020 (GII)</th>
<th>Global Innovation Index 2020 (GII)</th>
<th>Global Competitiveness Index 2019 (GCI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ranking out of 180</td>
<td>Ranking out of 117</td>
<td>Ranking out of 131</td>
<td>Ranking out of 132</td>
<td>Ranking out of 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>17.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Congo</td>
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* No country ranking according to the Methodology of the HCI Report 2020.

(32) These countries were selected due to compatibility with Yemen’s situation, especially those in war or conflict.

(33) (-) means no data available based on published reports.